ONLY CURE PIMPLES

and now the thought of the people and the desire of the people is to return to the good times of 1892 (great applause), times from which we ran away—which we have been regretting ever since. (Applause and cries of "That's right.")—Now, my fellow-citizens, what we want this year is to east our ballots for that party and for those principles which will secure to us the greatest prosperity. (Applause and cries of "That's what we want") We want no idle men in the United States, we want no idle mills in the United States, and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men, we must the United States, and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men, we must do cur work in the United States (great cheering) and not outside of the United States. (Renewed cheering and cries of "That's the stuff.") You may disagree with me, but I believe in a pretective tariff. (Tremendous applause and cries of "So do we!") I always have so believed, and I have never felt called upon to make any apology to anybody anywhere (cries of "Good; you don't have to"), for having been devoted to the great principle which promotes and encourages American development and gives employment and good wages to American workingmen. (Tremendous cheering.)

ployment and good wages to American workingmen. (Tremendous cheering.)

Then, my fellow-citizens, having secured a tariff that will defend American interests, we want to continue the use of the good dollars we have had since 1879. (Great applause.) We want no clipped coins in the United States. (Renewed applause.) We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor. (Applause.) And when men have given a full day's work to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay in dollars as good as any dollars anywhere in the world, and worth one hundred cents every day and everywhere. (Tremendous cheering.)

Then, my fellow-citizens, we want another thing. We want peace and tranquillity in the United States. (Loud applause.) We want it established once for all that this is a Government of law and by law, and now, as always.

established once for all that this is a Govern-ment of law and by law, and now, as always, we are law-abiding people. (Renewed applause) There is one thing we are proud of, and that is that the Republican party can submit its principles to the workingman, to the farmer, to the student, to the scholar, to those of every calling or profession, with confidence, because those principles are right and eternal. (Great cheering.)

cheering.)
I thank you most heartily, gentlemen, for the kindness and courtesy of this call. You have travelled a long distance, not to see me, nor to honor me, but to honor the great cause which for the moment I represent (applause), and to testify by your presence your devotion to the great principles of the Republican party in which you believe is enveloped the highest prosperity of the citizens and the greatest glory of the Republic (Great applause.)

I wish the condition of the country was not as we find it to-day. I wish it was not so deplorable as was described by General Kirby. I wish we were back to the better times between 1888 and 1892, but the only way to get back to those good times is to travel over the route and fight it out on that line, as my friend has suggested. (Great applause.) We must have in the United States an American policy, a policy that will take care of our own, that will defend our own. (Applause.) If we do not do that, nobody will do it for us. (Cries of "That's right!") And, fortunately, in this country we have the power among ourselves—the mighty ballot—to make just such an ad-

this country we have the power among ourselves—the mighty ballot—to make just such an administrative and executive and legislative policy as we believe will subserve the highest and best interests of all the people. (Great applause.) Now, yours is a farming population. I know all about your county. What you want in Wyandotte County is to have somebody want, and want badly, what you produce on your farms (cries of "That's right!"), and I have discovered that the farmer always gets better prices when a lot of That's right i, and i had a lot of farmer always gets better prices when a lot of buyers are hunting him up rather than when the

farmer always gets better prices when a lot of buyers are hunting him up rather than when the farmers are hunting up buyers. (Applause and cries of "That's right") And I have discovered, too, that the workingman always gets better wages when his employer is hunting him than when he is hunting his employer. (Applause) Now, what does that signify? It signifies that what the farmer wants is an army of consumers who do not produce wheat and who do not produce any of the agricultural products, and the larger that army is the better the farmer is off. (Cries of "That's right, too")

That army of consumers has not been reduced in numbers in the last three years. We have just as many people as we have ever had, but it has been reduced in its capacity to buy what it needs. That is what the trouble is in this country to-day. (Applause.) We are not earning as much money as we used to earn. We have been unable to earn as much. What we want to do is to put all the machinery in this country at work (Cheers and cries of "You're right!") We want every mine in the country opened up. We are tired of having the pick silent in the mine and we are tired of having the plow silent in the mine and we are tired of having the plow silent in the mine and we are tired of having the plow silent in the mine and the loom silent in the mill (Applause and cries of "Correct, correct!") When the pick is silent in the mine and the loom silent in the mill the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States are idle, and when the workingmen of the United States, you know

McKinley!")

Now, I take it, my fellow-citizens, you know what ticket represents increased manufacture in the United States. (Cries of "The Republican licket!") You know the ballot that on November 3-represents the great doctrine of Protection, the American patriotic policy which takes care of the American people and every American interest. (Great applause and cries of "Yes, we do!") Now, what the farmer is interested in forther is, when he has a customer to whom he sells his good bushel of wheat in a fuil, round measure he wants to be paid in a good, full, round dollar (applause and cries of "Good, good."), an uncorrupted and undepreciated and never-to-be-depreciated dollar. (Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") That is what the Republican party stands for this year. Among many other good thing it stands for law I take it, my fellow-citizens, you know Among many other good thing it stands for law and order. It stands for the honor of the Gov-ernment; it stands for the honest payment of

Take



The Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. public debts, it stands for public honor and public interests. (Tremendous cheering.)
"I thank you for this call, and I know you have not had your dinner—and Republicans never interfere with dinners for the people; indeed, it is their business to help them get dinners and good dinners. (Great applause and cries of "McKinley is all right!")

AN ADDRESS TO WOOL-GROWERS.

After the speechmaking Major McKinley shook ands with his Wyandotte County visitors. He had scarcely had time to eat his luncheon when the sound of advancing footsteps was heard, and the fourth and last delegation of the day arrived. was from Seneca County, Ohio, and was large and enthusiastic. George E. Stroth, of Tiffin, was the spokesman. His address was strong, and his remarks in presenting a handsomely framed steel engraving of the late General W. H. Gibson to Major McKinley were eloquent and touching. The picture was presented on behalf of the widow of General Gibson. In response to Mr. Stroth's address Major McKinley said:

Gibson. In response to Mr. Stroth's address Major McKinley said:

My Fellow-Citizens, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been very much moved by the generous message which has been presented to me by your spokesman in your behalf. I reciprocate the kind words he has uttered, and the generous terms in which he has expressed your assurances of good will and support. You could not have brought to me a gift dearer or more to be cherished and longer to be cherished than the picture of my old friend, your friend, the friend of every soldier, the friend of the whole country—General William H. Gibson. (Great cheering.) I do not know of a soldier during, or since the war, whose life was more signally devoted to patriotism and to love of country. He was a devoted worshipper of the flag. His voice was always eloquent for country, for humanity, for the private soldier. He moved hearts with his unrivalled oratory, and never tired of bearing aloft and high the weighty principles of the Republican party, which he loved and strove for to the end of his eventful career. I cherish his iendship as a sweet memory. (Great cheering.) I am glad to meet and greet this assemblage of citizens representing every occupation from Senera County. (Applause.) I am glad to con-I am glad to meet and greet this assemblage of citizens representing every occupation from Seneca County. (Applause.) I am glad to congratulate your county upon being now in the column of Republican counties (applause), and I would not have you forget that the only way it has become a Republican county is because the Democrats loving their country and wanting prosperity, have joined the Republican ranks. (Great applause.) And you must keep them with you and continue to recruit from their ranks to your own. (Applause.) This year is an especially good one for that sort of recruiting service. (Laughter and applause.) Men of all parties this year, as in the contest of the Civil War, when the Nation was threatened with dismemberment, are standing together for public honor and public honesty, for good curtency, good credit and National good faith. (Applause.)

This is a year when those who stand opposed to us included in glittering promises. They offer a remedy which they say will cure all our ills. We might accept their services and take their remedies if we had not been doctored by them before. (Great laughter and applicuse.) Free trade and free sliver are the false friends of labor. They have with promises of cheap commodities and cheap money. The partial trial of free trade has proved that the cheap commodities promised are dear to labor and at the cost of labor, and cheap money will be equally dear to them and a sacrifice of their highest and best interests. (Cries of "That's right.") This is a year when those who stand opposed to

PROMISES THAT DID NOT "PAN OUT." We cannot but remember the promises that were made to the people in 1892 of the universal beneficence which was to follow the inauguration of a tariff-for-revenue-only policy, and with what prodigal bounty it was to benefit labor, increase the purchasing power of wages and decrease the price of everything it bought and increase the price of everything it made. (Applause.) They

the great principles of the Republican party in which you believe is enveloped the highest prosperity of the Citizens appliance.)

MAJOR MKINILEYS THIRD SPEECH.

The third delegation was from Wyandotic Country, on the country was not as several to the country was not as the prince of everything it made. (Appliance) Those the form of the property of the Republic (Great appliance).

The third delegation was from Wyandotic Country, on the country was not as the prince of everything it made. (Appliance) Those the first power of the property of the party bein National and Sprincer, spoken in the House of Republicant was a state of the property of the party bein National and Sprincer, spoken in the House of Republicant was a state of the property of the party bein National and Sprincer, spoken in the House of Republicant was a state of the Republic (Great appliance). The property of the party bein National and Sprincer, spoken in the House of Republicant was a state of the Republic (Great appliance). The property of the party bein National and Sprincer, spoken in the House of Republicant was and the condition of the thouse of Republicant was a state of Republicant was a state of the Republic of the Property of the Pr

RUINOUS EFFECT OF FREE WOOL.

How has it affected the manufacturer? It is well known there is but one customer for the wool-grower of the United States, and that that customer is the manufacturer of the United States. The American wool-grower has no for eign market to-day. He cannot compete in any other market with the wools grown on cheap lands and by cheaper labor of other countries This is his market, and when it is taken from him it entails loss and ruin to him. In the first year of free wools 120,000,000 pounds of clothing year of free wools 120,000,000 pounds of clothing wools came to our ports, an increase of over 300 per cent, as compared with the largest importations received when a duty was imposed; and the total imports of all classes reached 250,000,000 pounds, while 175,000,000 pounds was the largest importation ever made under dutiable wools. Have these free imports of wool benefited the manufacturer? (Cries of "No!") The two years in which the manufacturers have enjoyed free wool have been the most disastrous in joyed free wool have been the most disastrous in the history of American wool manufactories, greater than the disaster which followed the close of the war in 1812 or the panics of 1853 and 1857. (Applause.)

close of the war in 1812 or the panies of 1853 and 1857. (Applause.)

It is a well-known fact that since free wool it has not been possible to make woollen goods in the United States with any confidence that they would sell in the market for what it cost to make them. The imports of woollen goods following free wool were simply enormous. They averaged \$5,000,000 a month in value; so that at the end of the first year under the new law the total value of wool goods imported had exceeded \$60,000,000 foreign value. In 1895 it is estimated that nearly one-half of the woollens which entered into consumption were of foreign make. We have in this country enough woollen machinery to manufacture all our wants, but it is not all in demand under present conditions. We must start all machinery in the United States, my fellow-citizens of Seneca County. (Applause.) While they are idle working-people are looking for a job, foreign woolgrowers are sending their wool to the United States, while American farmers are selling their flocks. (Applause and cries of "That's right.") Bradford, England, alone sent us in 1895 \$27.-745,000 worth of goods, an increase of 21 per cent over the value of their largest export. So great was the demand for these foreign goods that the English manufacturers could not find enough weavers to run their looms. While this was going on, American hooms were silent and that the English mandature of the country weavers to run their looms. While this was going on, American looms were silent and American workmen were idle. Not one-half of the woollen machinery of the United States is employed. That is the result of free wool in the United States. (Applause.)

TWIN DEMOCRATIC DELUSIONS.

My fellow-citizens, you want to study that word "free" when applied to goods or money. It is delusive. Many of the factories are entirely closed, others running on half or short time, and it is estimated that not one-half of those and it is estimated that not one-half of those who were employed in 1892 find employment now. Until the fall of 1892, men were constantly employed, and at higher rates of wages than they had ever before enjoyed. (Applause and cries of "That's right") The manufacturer was looking for workmen; now the workmen are looking for work. Then the manufacturer was hunting the employe, now the employe is hunting work. It is stated that there is enough wool machinery in the United States to give employhunting the employe; now the employe is hunting wark. It is stated that there is enough wool machinery in the United States to give employment to 250,000 men and women, and their wages down to 1892 amounted to \$80,000,000 annually. Forty million dollars has been taken away from the homes of labor. Contemplating these figures and this condition, what do you think of Mr. Springer's prediction? (Great laughter.) Every word of his prophecy has proved false, every promise has been broken. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") If this is "scattering plenty o'er a smilling land" we

pray God to spare us any more of it. (Great laughter and applause.)

Those who promised plenty and prosperity under free trade are now assuring us that they can only be secured through free silver. (Laughter and cries of "No") How will free silver stop the importation of foreign wool? (Cries of "It won't!") How can free silver check the appalling importation of woollen goods from the Old World? How can free silver preserve the home market to the wool producer and the woollen manufacturer? (Cries of "It can't do it.")

POOR MONEY ALWAYS HURTS BUSINESS. My fellow-citizens, it is as delusive as free trade. It will only further cripple every interest in the United States. How can free silver increase the demand for American labor and American products? Answer me that. (Cries of "It can't do it!") Remember, my fellow-citizens, that money does not make business. It never did, and

money does not make business. It never did, and never will. Business makes money. (Cries of "That's right!") Poor money never helped legitimate business in the history of mankind. It has always hurt it. It is destructive to every interest but that of the speculator. (Applause.)

What is true of wool is true of other industries. All have been suffering. If not to the same extent, it is because the blow on industries was not so severe. We want in this country a sound Government, a sound tariff and sound money. (Great applause.) And we want to take care of this goodly inheritance of ours and keep it what it has been for the most part in all its giorious history, the most prosperous beneath the sun, with more happy and contented homes than can be found in any other country of the world. (Applause.)

The following telegram has been received by Major McKinley from Brooklyn: The Union Veterans' Patriotic League, of Brooklyn, 2,000 strong, in mass-meeting send greeting, and its members pledge their hearty support. We believe in an honest dollar and a chance for all to corn it.

RALLY OF COLORED REPUBLICANS.

onest dollar and a chance for all GEORGE W. BRUSH, President

When the chairman of the Committee of Arrange ments, Churles F. Butler, appeared on the platform he was greeted with great applause. In a short speech Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, who also has charge of the work of the Annex. The other speakers at the meeting were: J. C. Dancey, ex-Collector of the Editor of "The Black Republican"; H. E. Cuney ex-Collector of the Port of Galveston, Tex ; J. D. Carr, J. H. Simms, A. C. Cowan, the Rev. D. W. Wisher and the Rev. G. H. Hunt. The following esolutions were offered by Mr. Cosey and were

disaster.

Solvel, further. That their election will restore dence and bring back to us that prosperity have once enjoyed for more than thirty years.

Local back with the content of the onneches we once enjoyed for more than thirty years inder Republican rule. Resoived, further, That we not only pledge our advidual support, but that we shall, from this time on, use our influence to convert every man and force him by logical persuasion to vote for the nomines of the party, both National and State, and for the platform upon which they stand.

The Committees of Arrangements was composed the committees of the party by the committee of the committees of the party by the committees of the platform upon which they stand.

president, Isaac V. S. Hiller, treasurer, L. William Di Zeller, secretary; Andrew B. Rogers, chief of staff; Major-General S. L. Molineux, division mar-shal, and an Executive Committee consisting of Andrew B. Rogers, chairman; Robert F. Amend, John Clay, Sturgis Coffin, Sidney M. Colgate, Will-lam S. Douglass, William D. Faris, James B. Hor-ner, Darwin R. James, I. L. Lersner, Walter Long-man, C. H. Patrick, C. H. Rutherford, W. I. Walker, C. L. Williston and R. P. Wilson.

The XIXth Assembly District Republicans will hold a big rally and mass-meeting at Columbus Hall, Six-Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A feature of the oc-casion will be a lecture on "Sound Money and Protec-tion" by J. C. Shenck, of New-Jersey, illustrated with tion by J. C. Shenck, of New-Jersey, illustrated with a large number of stereopticon views specially pre-pared. This meeting will be the opening gun of the campaign from the lower end of the district. George R. Bidwell will preside, and there will also be present Lemuel E. Quirg, Robert Mazet and other prominent Republicans.

Republicans of the XIXth Assembly District are cordially invited to assemble at the rooms of the Quigg Cub, No. 371 Amsterdam-ave., on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and from there proceed in a body to the Republican mass-meeting to be held at Carnegle Mu-sic Hall, Fifty-seventh-st, and Seventh-ave.

vesterday afternoon in Beaver-st., near Broad-st, streets between William and Broad sis. The inscription "Patriotism Above Party," is on the upper part of the flag. William A. Charles, of No. 43 Broad-st, said yesterday that nearly all who subscribed for the banner were Democratis and voted for the Democratic and iddates at the last election.

A mass-meeting and banner-raising was held last night under the auspices of the National Republican Annex, at No. 118 West Thirty-first-st. Most of the well-known colored Republicans of the city were among the audience. Dr. Ernest Lyon presided, and the speakers were: J. C. Dancy, of Wilmington, N. C. & W. K. Davis, W. W. Tailey, of Hilmois: H. E. Cuncy, of Galveston: J. D. Carr, J. H. Simms, A. C. Cowan and the Revs. D. W. Wisher and G. H. Hunt.

A McKinley and Hobart club has been formed by the employes of John Patterson & Co., of Nos. 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth-st., and already numbers 100 members. The club has begun its work by swinging a McKinley and Hobart banner, 20 by 30 feet in size, across Twenty-sixth-st., near Broad-

The Republican Organization of the IXth As sembly District had a banner-raising and mass-meeting last night at Twenty-third-st, and Eighthave. A handsome banner, on which is inscribed the names of the candidates on the National and State tickets, was run across Eightn-ave, between the organization's clubhouse and that of the Chelsea Republican Club, its neighbor, at No. 258 West Twenty-third-st, which were generously ornamented for the occasion. Among the speakers were John E. Blackburn, Edwin C. Lee, Clarence W. Meade and Whilam Halpin.

The Forty-rided Election District of the XXIst Assembly District held a meeting last night at No 391 West One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. Before the meeting took place a large McKinley and Hobart flag was swung across the struct. Frank C. Langley presided at the meeting, and speeches were made by Charles A. Treat and A. H. Steele.

The Lenox Republican Club, of No. 127 West One hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, had a flag-raising and mass-meeting last night in front of the clubhouse. A huge American flag was flang to the breeze. A strip of canvas on the bottom bore the words, "McKinley and Hobart." The Standard Colored Quartet sang several National songs, and specches were made by George H. Sutton, Capitain W. C. Reddy, W. K. Norris and Major McKelvey.

o'clock to-day to join the equadron at Staten Island.

Colgate & Co's **VIOLET WATER**

BRYAN ARRIVES IN BOSTON.

GREETED BY AN IMMENSE THRONG ON THE HISTORIC COMMON.

HE REGAN THE DAY'S JOURNEY AT HARTFORD WITH A HAIRCUT AND A NATTY NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES-SOMETHING

OF WHAT HE SAID.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 25.—People who saw William J. Bryan yesterday would hardly know him today. The long flowing locks had been closely clipped and the old-fashioned broadcloth coat. which helped make him seem old, had been super seded by a new cutaway of a modern fashion. Mr. Bryan looked nearer his real age than he had at time since the campaign began,

A hundred or more persons gathered at the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad station in Hartford this morning to see Mr. Bryan start for Springfield. Mr. Bryan talked to them on th money question till the train drew out at 11:18.

An audience numbering about 10,000 heard Mr. Bryan deliver an address half an hour long in the Courthouse Square here this afternoon. Mr. Bryan reached Springfield at 12:05. The first per-son who greeted him at the station was George Fred Williams, his former colleague in Congre Arm in arm, they forced their way through a big erowd and, entering carriages, were driven to Court Square, Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mayor Winter. He spoke, in part, as follows:

Winter. He spoke, in part, as follows:

Ladles and Gentlemen: Before entering upon a discussion of the great paramount issue of this campaign I deafre in this city to pay a tribute independent journalism. (Applause.) My friends I have always respected an honest and earnest and able opponent, and I respect "The Springfield Republican" for the high great applause) pane upon which it discusses political questions. I respect if for the tolerance which it shows to political opponents. I can commend, also, to every eltizen the words of that distinguished editor who was the founder of this paper. I am told that he is thought of the expression that a man who is no

NEW DESIGN FOR THE DOLLAR

If we are going to have a gold dollar whose ap every year, we ought to change the dies at the every year, we ought to change the dies at the Mint and so describe the dollar that people will understand it. Let us take off the emblems that have adorned it from the beginning and put on one side the picture of the horse level, and under the picture let it be written, as in Proveris, "Give, give, give," and on the other side of the dollar let us put the picture of an open grave, and above it let us write, as in Proverbs, "It sayeth not, it is enough." (Great applause and laughter.)

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 25.—In the special car of the Massachusetts committee, Mr. Bryan made the

trip from Springfield to Worcester. He talked mos who had lavishly decorated his establishment with emblems showing hostility to the Democratic can A big portrait of McKinley and an Amer ican flag as its background hung near the red standard of Anarchy with Bryan's portrait on it. Mr. Bryan saw the decorations, but made no reference to them. In his speech here he said:

ence to them. In his speech here he said:

I read a poem written by a coal miner in Pennsylvania that contained more political economy than any gold man has yet put in any speech of the campaign. He said in his poem, "What miner would work in a mine with a single shaft." The gold men want us to work in a mine with a single shaft, and they hold control of that shaft. If the people here depended on one spring of water, and it was owned by one person, what would be the result? There would be one person who would not know what hard times were. Others would suffer but that one would be free. He would take advantage of their necessities and skim the cream off the milk.

Boston, Sept. 25.-Only one stop, and that outh Framingham, was made by Mr. Bryan on his rip from Worcester to Beston. To a number of inquiries about his health, Mr. Bryan replied this evening that he was feeling strong and well, and was reducing exertion to a minimum by resting at He has not yet written his every opportunity. letter accepting the Populist nomination. He told

letter accepting the Populist nomination. He told a representative of the United Associated Presses to-day that he had not had time to finish it, but would probably do so next week.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Boston at 5:37 o'clock this afternoon. He came over the Boston and Albany Railroad, and was met at the Kneeland-st, station by a delegation of six members of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, and about 2,000 people. The delegation to meet Mr. Bryan consisted of Robert Treat Paine, it., Timothy M. Conkley, Frank A. Hobart, Major Henry Wynn, Frederick Crawford and Ernest C. Marshall.

When Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform of his

Treat Paine, Jr., Itmony M., Coakey, Frank P., Hobart, Major Henry Wynn, Frederick Crawford and Ernest C. Marshail.

When Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform of his car there was a cheer and a mighty rush by the crowd. The police resorted to force, as they were obliged to do, and at last pushed the crowd back and made way for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Williams, Mr. Bryan was driven to the American House, where, after a short reception, at which a few members of the Bimetallie Union and Arthur Sewail. of Bath, were present, he ate dinner. Colonel Stephen W. Nickerson presided. At the left of Mr. Bryan sat Colonel Nickerson, Mr. Sewail and E. Moody Boynton, while at his right were George Fred Williams and the Rev. Frederick Gifford. After the dinner Colonel Nickerson introduced Mr. Hoynton, who welcomed Mr. Bryan to Boston. Mr. Bryan responded in a few serious words.

Then Mr. Bryan appeared for a moment before

Boston. Mr. Bryan responded in a few serious words.

Then Mr. Bryan appeared for a moment before the crowd in the main dining-hall of the hotel. There were cheers and a demand for a speech. Mr. Williams urged the crowd to desist, but it yelled the louder for a speech, and finally the candidate yielded and made a one-minute address.

THE MEETING ON THE COMMON. Mr Bryan was due to begin speaking on the Com-mon at 6:45. It was 7:30 before he finally arrived there, and he found gathered about the temporary stand that had been erected near Beacon and Charles sts. from 50,000 to 75,000 people. Police

officers said that the crowd numbered at least 75. 000. Mr. Bryan said it was the largest gathering he had addressed. Mr. Bryan was introduced by James H. Mellen, of Worcester, After the cheers and subsided, he said:

had subsided, he said:

I am glad to greet you as fellow-citizens of a common country. I shall not attempt to make myself heard to all assembled here. I have spoken to a number of audiences, but never to one that seemed to reach so far away into the distance as this one. (Applause.) I will speak to those who are nearest, and those who are in Rhode Island and Maine can hear me when I visit those States.

We have entered upon a great contest. For years the people of this country, who have been studying



TEEMS sometimes as if the world were all wrong. Seems as if all the things we like disa-gree with us, and all the things gree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Please

all the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleas ant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion. Particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you have eaten something that disagrees with you. They are not violent in their effect, do not derange the system at all, and may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor. You can get the "Pellets" at any drug store. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well.

A GREAT BOOK Given Away!

Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sale as has Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a book of 1008 large was an emission over 200 illustrations come of pages and contains over 300 illustrations—some of them in colors. It is a complete family doctor book It is written simply and concisely, and is indexed so that reference to it is made easily and quickly. Over that reference to it is made easily and quickly. Over 680,000 copies have been sold at the regular price of \$1.50. The profits on this enormous sale enable the publishers to distribute 500,000 copies absolutely FREE. A copy bound in strong paper covers, will, therefore be sent FREE to any one who will send 21 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

the money question, have felt that no general pros-perity could be restored to the people until gold and silver again entered the mints on equal terms and issued from the mints as equally legal-tender money. I come to Massachusetts to present the gospel of Democracy as I understand it. I do not claim to have any authority except that conferred on me by the Democratic Convention. If you doubt my Democracy, I can point to that Convention as a better certificate than any boiting Democrat can find.

better certificate than any boiting Democrat can find.

If you don't join with us now, and we are defeated this year, we will come again and extend the invitation until a majority of the people of this country do join with us. While our opponents are spreading literature by the ton, the people are joining in the crusade for the restoration of bimetallism. We have no great campaign fund with which to supply those who want to read with all the literature they would like to have. We are doing the best we can, and we shall continue to do the best we can with the means on hand. We have not many great daily papers with us, but the time will come when the daily papers will be glad to furnish editorials that the people of this country want to read. Having been connected a short time with the newspaper business myself. I do not under-estimate the influence of the newspaper, but in times like these the people go ahead of the newspapers when the newspapers refuse to lead.

My friends, you who assemble here as the representatives of the great Bay State have your part in the fight which we have now on hand, and I am glad that so great an army has so galant a leader as George Fred Williams.

SEWALL MAKES A SPEECH.

SEWALL MAKES A SPEECH.

Mr. Sewall then stepped upon a chair beside Mr. Bryan, who introduced him in the following words Fellow Citizens: I introduce to you a man who way up in Maine was willing to stand for free coinage when his neighbors were against it. I introduce to you a man who was in favor of an income tax, although he had to pay it. (Cheers.) I introduce to you a man who was in favor of an income tax, although he had to pay it. (Cheers.) I introduce to you a man who did not bow the knee or worship the golden caif. (Cheers.) I introduce Arthur Sewail, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Sewall was received with loud applause, and

spoke briefly, saying:

It is with great satisfaction to me that you have had this opportunity to see the great leader of the Democratic party, your candidate for President. And I may say that it is a great satisfaction to me to let you know that his associate is still on the ticket. (Applause.) Some have asked whether I was on the ticket or not. I am glad of the opportunity to show you that your nominee for Vice-President during this campaign will not decline until after election. Notember 3. We are in this fight to stay. This fight is between the people on one side, the producers of wealth, the defenders of our country, against the prosperous classes, as we are told by the other party, the moneyed powers and their allies in Europe. And I need not tell you when such parties are arrayed against each other who will win.

There is only one question between the parties. There are only two parties to-day—one for the people.

There is only one question between the parties. There are only two parties to-day—one for the people one for the producer, one for the laborer of this country, and the other for the gold standard, which is behind the entrenshments where you will find all the trusts, all the monopoles, all the enemies of the people. I ask how can the price of labor be maintained and increased without you first maintain and increase the price of the products of labor. It is too simple a proposition, almost, to discuss. I tell you the labor of this country is more interested in this question than any other party.

YALE STUDENTS INCENSED AT BRYAN. New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 28.-Every one is dis assing the Bryan incident of yesterday, when the Presidential candidate stopped speaking and de-lared that he was prevented by the noise from proseding. There is a general denial that be opped by Yale men, their assertion being that they eered for McKinley and gold incessantly at the cheered for McKinley and gold messatily at the beginning of his speech, compelling Mr. Bryan to take his seat after he had risen to speak, and to wait five minutes till the cheering stopped, but they say that when he once began they did not prevent him from continuing. Much indignation is felt here at the reference by Mr. Bryan to Yale students as young men who came to college to spend "ill-gotten wins."

g sins."

The Naval Militia and Company K, 1st Regiment, paraded on the Green while the Bryan affair was on. The military men say, however, they were assured that the Bryan speaking would be over before the time for the dress parade, 2:30, but Mr. Bryan did not appear on the Green until 2:40.

HARLEM'S FREE SILVERITES.

THEY LISTEN TO SOME REMARKABLE STATE-MENTS ABOUT BRYAN AND CAMPAIGN ISSUES, BUT DRAW THE LINE AT GIVING SIXTEEN CHEERS.

The Harlem Sixteen-to-One Club held a meeting last night at Sagamore Hall, in Park-ave., near One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. John Block, a former Socialist labor candidate for the Assembly, who designed the remarkable banner recently raised by the club in One-hundred-and-twenty fifth-st., was chairman. Henry Meyer and Pro-fessor Axel Gustafson did the speaking. The hall

was comfortably filled. "We have had many great and smart men," said Mr. Meyer, "as Presidents in this country aiready, but the smartest man of the whole lot will be our next President-William J. Bryan." Meyer. "The press is all against us outside of one great champion, and the reason that they are all great champion, and the reason that they are all against us is because they go where the gold is."
Mr. Meyer wanted to speak longer than the time allotted to him. He was asked to let Professor Gustafsen have a chance. Before he stopped, however, he proposed sixteen cheers for Mr. Bryan. Three were given lustily, and then everybody stopped and waited to see if the rest of the crowd would give the other thritten, Nobody did.

Professor Gustafsen said that for the first time in many years the people had an issue in which they were interested before them. He added that to him it was a strange thing that the party that freed the slaves and conducted the Cfvi War should be afraid to declare for independent bimetallism.

ALARMED OVER WEST VIRGINIA.

THE POPOCRATS TO MASS THEIR "STAR" ORA-TORS THERE NEXT WEEK.

Washington, Sept. 25 (Special).—A strong indication that the Popocratic National candidates and managers are seriously alarmed over the political situation and outlook in West Virginia is the fact that a large number of their "star" orators, including Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, are to invade that State next week. Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Senator Faulk-ner, Stilson Hutchins, Mr. Bell, Jefferson Chandler ner, Silson Huicoms, Mr. Boll, Jefferson Chandler and others, will make the tour of the northern part of the State along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On October 1, Governor Black, Lawrence Gardner and others of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, with Arthur Sewall, will leave Washington for St. Louis via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A short stop will be made by the Ohio Railroad. A short stop will be made by the club party at Huntington, where Mr. Bryan will speak, also on October 2, at Cincinnati. Vice-President Stevenson, who is to address the clubs October 3 at St. Louis, will join the party, which will be met by a torchight parade at St. Louis. Mr. Bryan's tour takes in the northern part of the State of West Virginia while at the same time the club associations will traverse the scuthern part of the State. A large delegation from the West Virginia association of clubs joins the latter party at Huntington.

BREAKING THE NEWS TO THACHER.

HE WILL LEARN OFFICIALLY TO DAY OF THE SAD AFFAIR AT BUFFALO.

Albany, Sept. 25 (Special).-The breaking of the sad news to John Boyd Thacher that he has been comminated for Governor by the Democratic State 'onvention will take place here to-morrow. In view harrowing nature of the intelligence it has been suggested that the ceremony take place in private. Mr. Thacher has a small box of a room in the City Hall, usually occupied by him as a pri cate office while acting as Mayor of Albany, in which he could faint to-morrow in the presence of he Notification Committee without exciting much of a public commotion. Another reason given for the proposed privacy of

he notification is that Thomas F. Grady, one of the members of the committee, may attempt to catechise Mr. Thacher about his exact feeling oward the Chicago platform, and possibly even dare to extort a pledge from him that he will not stab Bryan and Sewall in the back when he gets in the stump. Senator Hill is a little apprehensive that Grady

will put some awkward questions to Thacher. Through his newspaper organ, "The Argus," he soluted out to-day that the Democratic State Committee passed the following resolution;

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to notify the candidates on the State ticket of their nomination, and that such committee report back to the State Committee at a meeting to be held on Monday. September 28, the result of its action. "The Argus" editorfally points out that this reso-letion "constitutes the Notification Committee's

chart and compass, and is the sole measure of its privileges and duties," and adds;

privileges and duties," and adds:

The State Committee is absolutely without power to create or suggest vacancies, and, of course, its sub-committee cannot have any such authority Should Mr. Grady persist in his present misconception of his duties, and undertake to play the school-master to Mr. Thacher as to his duties as a Democrat or his obligations as a candidate for a distinctively State office, Mr. Thacher will have great need of self-restraint and prudence. The provocation will be great in kind, and this would not be conducive to harmony.

The Notification Committee is expected. The Notification Committee is expected to arrive

in Albany about 1 o'clock to-morrow. The cere mony of notification may take place at the Ken-more Hotel, although the proprietors of that hotel said to-day that no parlor of theirs had yet been en-gaged for such a purpose.

CHAIRMAN BYNUM IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Sept. 25.-W. D. Bynum, chairman of the

Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, arrived in town last night from New-York. He says he will take up the active work of the



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campaign in the West Immediately. C. Vey Hol-man, of Maine, is expected to arrive to-day, and will take charge of the literary bureau.

A DINNER FOR MR. HANNA.

ENTERTAINED AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, IN PROOKLYN BY CONGRESSMAN WILSON

After the big demonstration by the Republicans at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last evening, Mark A. Hanna was the guest of honor at an informal dinner given for him by Congressman Francis H. Wilson at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. Covers were laid for eight, those sitting at the table being Mr. Hanna, Congressman Wilat the table being Mr. Hanna, Congressman Wilson, Mayor Wurster, ex-President H. M. Smith of
the Union League Club, Abel E. Blackmar, Charles
H. Russell, Jacob Brenner and A. B. Rogers, ir,
Before the dinner Mr. Hanna met about fifty
members of the club at an informal reception. He
expressed bimself as greatly pleased at the extent
and enthusiasm of the meeting in the Rink, but
declined to make a speech. After the dinner he
left the clubhouse and went to the Hotel Waldorf.

ARMENIANS FOR SOUND CURRENCY.

ORGANIZING A BRANCH OF THE HONEST MONEY LEAGUE.

An indication if the widespread character of the movement in favor of sound money was the assem-bling last night of Armenians, who filed the large room at the headquarters of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, in No. 13 West Twenty-fourth-st. Those present represented the 800 Armenian residents of this city, 100 of whom are naturalized citizens. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing an Armenian branch of the Honest Money League. The Armenians of New-York entered heartily into the spirit of the movement. There were several speakers at last night's gathering, and their words were highly appreciated.

The movement among the Armenians began at & meeting recently held at the Trocadero, in Twenty-third-st. It was decided then to call the meeting at the quarters of the Honest Money League and at the quarters of the Honest Money League and organize to help secure the defeat of Bryantsm.

H. Eguinian, a bookbinder, of No. 11 Frankfortst, presided last night and opened the proceedings with a brief address. All the speches were in the Armenian language. Jacob A. Alleon, a dealer in Turkish rugs, addressed the gathering at some length, pointing out the necessity for the maintenance or sound money. Other speakers were Dr. John Goprahanian and John Hermuz, an electrotyper.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing free coinage of silver as an injury to wage-earners and indorsing the gold standard. A branch of the Houseld Money League was organized, with headquarters at No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-at, and the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL PALMER LEAVES TOWN.

HE SAYS A GREAT MANY DEMOCRATS WILL VOT DIRECTLY FOR M'KINLEY.

General John M. Palmer, the gold-standard Democratic candidate for President, left the city yester-day forenoon for Baltimore. Before going General Palmer expressed his entire satisfaction with the ticket nominated in Brioklyn. "It is in every way a satisfactory and admirable ticket," he said, "and it calls for the support of every good Democrat this present uncertain condition of affairs it is hard to say just what vote the ticket will poll. I can only say just what vote the ticket will poil. I can only say that it ought to poil a tre-nendous vote. As for the National ticket, the situation is entirely different. We are, as I have always admitted, fighting a hopeless battle. As the days go by it is evident, more and more, that a great many Democrats who believe in the gold standard will vote for Me-Kinley. No matter if we do fall, the principle will live." Daniel G. Griffin, the nominee of the Brooklyn Convention for Governor, started for home early yesterday.

TO RUN SOUND MONEY CANDIDATES.

It is undoubtedly the purpose of the National or Sound Money Democrats to put up candidates for Congress and Assembly in the various districts of this city, as well as throughout the State. They have allowed it to be generally understood that they will support no candidate for a representative office unless he stands on the Indianapolis platform. This effectually bars the placing of names of candidates nominated by Tammany Hall under the emblem of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, the full-rigged ship. The purpose of the Sound Money Democracy is to defeat every free-silver Bryanite who aspires to either Congress

or the Assembly.
In speaking of this purpose yesterday, Corpora-In speaking of this purpose yesterday Corpora-tion Counsel Francis M. Scott, who is prominent among the supporters of Palmer and Buckner, said: The Democratic Party Reform Organization will undoubtedly make separate nominations on some of the Assembly and Congress districts. Whether they will do so in every instance is a question that I am not prepared to answer. That will be decided on later, probably after the silver candidates here been named."